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Aloe Perryi Baker (Liliaceae)

صبرزرد

Sabr-i-zard (Teh.); Sibar, Musabbar (Ar.); Bol shiah (Hind.); bitter aloes.

W.H.M.M. 150786.

This specimen is a piece of Socotrine aloes prepared from the leaves of the plant. It is a black or liverish colored extract with a brownish yellow dust. Aloes is a well-known purgative, introduced by Arab traders in early times.

Althaea lavateraefolia DC. (Malvaceae)

ریشه خطمی

Rishah-i-khatmī (Ham.); the root.

Achundow; Schl.; Boiss. 1: 828; Post; Ait.; I.H.B.

K.B. 303.

This plant grows in Egypt, Iran, and Afghanistan. Aitchison says it is cultivated not only for the showiness of its flowers but for its petals, which are collected as they fall off the plant and are called Gul-i-khatmī, the seeds Tukhm-i-khatmī. The root from Hamadan agrees with that of the above-named species. In Baghdad the roots (Erok Chatma) are said to belong to the hollyhock (*Althaea rosea* L.), but Achundow refers the drug to *A. ficifolia* Cav. The root is fibrous, light-colored, and becomes mucilaginous when soaked in water. It is considered strengthening, and is probably an Irani substitute for the root of the marshmallow of Europe (*Althaea officinalis* L.). [247] •

Althaea sp. (Malvaceae)

گل خطمی

Gul-i-khatmī (Teh.); the flowers.

Field 20; W.H.M.M. 150828.

Tukhm-i-khatmī (Isf.); the carpels.

Field 401, 35 (Iraq).

These drugs are doubtless derived from more than one species of *Althaea*. The hollyhock (*A. rosea* L.), *A. ficifolia* Cav., and *A. lavateraefolia* DC., and various hybrids yield medicinal flowers and seeds. In Baluchistan the flowers of *A. pallida* Wald. & Kit. are collected. They are yellow and pink, with hairy calyces. The seeds, or properly carpels, are brown, reniform, and hairy; the margin is marked with fan-like ridges. All parts of these plants are mucilag-

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These seeds are flat, reddish brown, 5 by 3 cm., containing white cotyledons. The seeds are an Indian remedy for tapeworm. The powdered seeds are prescribed two days after a dose of wormseed. 824* 278*

Caesalpinia Bonducella Roxb. (Leguminosae)

تخم ابلیس

Tukhm-i-iblīs (Teh.); Khaza-i-iblīs, "Devil's testicles"; Bonduk-i-hindi (Ar.); Kat karanj (Hind.); bonduc nut, nicker tree.

W.H.M.M. 150709.

Bonduc seeds are globular, smooth, dull gray in color, and yield an oil by expression. They are worn as necklaces for charms, and the kernels are bitter, tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic. [301]

Calamintha graveolens Benth. (Labiatae)

ترنگمسک

Terengamisk(?) (Teh.); Faranj mishk or Biranj mishk; Palang mishk has been referred to *Ocimum sanctum* L., and Palenguemeeke by Schlimmer to *Dracocephalum Kotschyi* Boiss.

Boiss. 4: 583; Post 624.

Field 32; K.B. 306.

This species of calamint frequents the Mediterranean region, Syria, Asia Minor, Iraq, and Trans-Caucasia. The seeds are known in India, where supplies come from Iran. They are dark brown, oblong in shape, 2 by 1 mm., three-angled, tapering toward the umbilicus, where there is a white, V-shaped mark; they are feebly pungent and become coated with transparent mucilage when soaked in water. The seeds are stimulating and aphrodisiac. [832]

Calendula officinalis L. (Compositae)

همیشه بهار

Hamishah bahār (Teh., Iraq); Gole himmicheh behar (Schl.); Qarah Koz (Turk.); marigold flowers.

Field 123.

The pot marigold, a plant of the Mediterranean coast, is a weed of cultivation in northern India, and is much grown in gardens for its ornamental flowers. The yellow flower heads are bitter and have long been used among domestic remedies. "A tincture made from the dried florets was formerly used in medicine for application to wounds" (Guest). [247] •

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intervals during the day. Bread must be omitted from the diet during the time of medication (H.F.).

Celosia argentea L. (Amarantaceae)

گل حلوا

Gul-i-halvā (Isf.); Sarwali (Hind.); cockscomb seeds.

Field 408.

The plant grows throughout India and tropical Asia. The pinkish and yellow flower heads, seeds, and roots are used in medicine. The seeds are lenticular, brown or black, smooth, shining, convex on both surfaces. The leaves are used for poultices; the flowering tops with seeds are given as a nervine tonic and in diarrhea. The author of the "Muffaridat-i-Nasiri" states that 180 grains of the seeds, with an equal quantity of sugar candy, taken daily in a cup of milk, is a powerful aphrodisiac. [832]

—Mixed with *Chrozophora verbascifolia* Juss., the seeds are given as an infusion for chest pains, especially during whooping cough (H.F.).

Celtis australis L. (Ulmaceae)

دغ دغان

Digh-dighane (Isf.); nettle tree.

Field 70.

This ornamental tree is cultivated in Khorasan and near Baghdad, frequently near shrines and holy places. The small, green, wrinkled fruits of *C. caucasica* Willd. are mixed with ordinary flour to be made into bread. [247] • [262]

C. Tournefortii Lam., Tawak in Kurdistan, bears small edible fruits like cherries.

Chaerophyllum sp. (Umbelliferae)

قردمانا

Qurdumānā (Teh.); Keruwiah (Isf.); the fruits.

W.H.M.M. 150836.

These fruits are gray-green, elongated, 10 by 1 mm., with a faint caraway odor. Honigberger refers the Arabic Kurdamana to *Lagaecia cuminoides* having similar properties. Stapf informs us that Keruwiah brought from Chahār Mahal and sold for medicine in Isfahan is an allied umbelliferous plant, *Grammosciadium macrodon* Boiss. They are both carminative medicines.

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Pharmacog.; Connold's British Oak Galls; Houard 375; Ait.; Ph. Ind. 3: 360.

K.B. 334.

These galls are produced by the insect *Andricus lucidus* Hartig. var. *orientalis* Trotter (illustrated in Connold's "British Oak Galls"). This cynipid makes galls on various species of oak. The bazaar specimens are probably brought from Asia Minor; they have long spines which are usually broken off in the commercial samples. They are used by tanners and are sold also as an astringent medicine. This drug is given locally as a febrifuge (C.).

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Quercus Vallonea Kotschy (Fagaceae)

گوزی علفی

Gueze elefi, Pune (Teh.); oak manna.

K.B. 334.

Under these names is supplied a confection or cake of sugary substance, green with the presence of broken leaves. It is a form of Tar-anjubin, "green honey," or Gaz-anjabin, "tamarisk honey." Layard referred to this substance in his "Early Adventures in Persia," I, p. 349: "The mountainous country beyond Fellaut is thickly wooded with the 'beloot' or oak. These trees are chiefly valuable for the white substance called by the Bakhtyaris 'gaz' or 'gazu,' a kind of manna. It is an article of export to all parts of Persia, and is sold everywhere in the bazaars, and employed in the manufacture of a sweetmeat called 'Gazenjubeen,' which is much relished and considered very wholesome. When boiled with the leaves and allowed to harden it forms a kind of greenish cake, not disagreeable to the taste, but, prepared for the use of the ladies of the enderun and to be offered to guests, it is carefully skimmed and separated, when it becomes a white paste of very delicate flavor."

Oak manna, manna quercina, Gueza-elefi of Schlimmer, has also been obtained from the leaves and fruits of *Q. mannifera* Lindl. of Kurdistan, *Q. persica* Jaub. & Spach, and *Q. tauricola* Klotzsch. Saccharose, glucose, fructose, and mucilage have been separated from these secretions, but no mannite.

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Quisqualis indica L. (Combretaceae)

Rangan-ki-bel (Hind.); Liane vermifuge (Fr.); fruits of the Rangoon creeper.

Field 82 (Iraq).

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The Rangoon creeper is cultivated as an ornamental flowering shrub in most parts of India. The fruits are oval or oblong, pointed at either end, and sharply pentagonal. The pericarp is thin, woody, fragile, of a mahogany color, enclosing an oily seed. The medicinal use of the creeper originated in Mauritius and the Moluccas. The seeds are valued as an anthelmintic; four or five seeds bruised and mixed with honey are administered as a dose for expelling lumbrici.

Raphanus sativus L. (Cruciferae)

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طربچه

Tukhm-i-turubchah (Teh.); Turb (Pers.); Bazr-el-fujl (Ar.); Tur (Kurd.); Mula, Muro (Hind.); radish seeds.

Field 37; W.H.M.M. 150921.

The well-known radish is cultivated as a vegetable throughout the country. Its seeds, sold in the bazaars, are oblong, 3 to 4 by 2 mm., light reddish brown, with the testa minutely reticulated. They have the pungent taste of mustard. The seeds are diuretic, laxative, and lithontriptic.

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Rheum palmatum L. (Polygonaceae)

ریوند چینی

Rīvand-i-chinī (Isf., Teh.); rhubarb root.

Field 7 (Isf.); 1, 206.

The appearance of sticks of Chinese rhubarb in the bazaars of Iran indicates the favor in which this medicine is held. It is aperient, stomachic, tonic, and slightly astringent, and promotes the action of the liver without any catharsis.—In Tehran it is used as a paste for syphilitic ulcers (H.F.).

Rheum Ribes L. (Polygonaceae)

کل لیواس

Gul-i-livās, Tukhm-i-livās (Ham., Teh.); Livās, the Persian and Arabic name of the plant; Riwas (Punj.); rhubarb fruits.

Barg-i-livās (Isf.); rhubarb leaves.

Boiss. 4: 1003; Ph. Ind. 3: 153.

Field 22, 400; W.H.M.M. 150885; K.B. 335.

The edible rhubarb is indigenous throughout the moister localities at 3,000 feet and upward. It occurs in great expanses on a northern exposure on the higher hills of Khurasan, marking the country characteristically in the autumn with the brilliancy of its almost

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Field 264; 4, 12, 36, 53 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150739; K.B. 335.

The castor oil plant[1] is a native of India, but is common now throughout tropical and subtropical countries. In Iraq and Iran it is cultivated as a windbreak for cotton and other summer crops and in gardens as an ornamental plant. It may attain a height of 10 meters and be a perennial tree, but in cooler climates it is either a shrub or an annual herb. With variations of the plant there are also varieties, large and small, of the seeds. The four samples from Iraq were classed as follows: "Abhangi seeds" 15 by 9 mm., "ordinary" 13 by 10 mm., "Indian red-stemmed" 11 by 8 mm., "Syrian Baladi" 13 by 11 mm. The most important constituent of castor seed is the fixed oil, which exists to the extent of about 50 per cent. The oil is used as a lubricant, as an illuminant, and in medicine as a safe purgative. The oil cake contains all the poisonous property originally present in the seed, hence can not be used as a cattle food; it is, however, an excellent manure and fuel.

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Roccella Montagnei Bél. (Ascolichenes, Roccellaceae)

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دوالة

Davālah (Ham.); a lichen.

Field 28A; W.H.M.M. 150824; K.B. 336.

Achundow refers this drug to *Muscus arboreus*, and gives the Persian names as Dawalak and Karbasu and the Arabic name as Aschna (*Usnea* sp.). The Persian name Davālah is applied to more than one kind of lichen, since Dymock gives *Parmelia kamtschadalis* Esch. as the source of this drug in the Indian bazaars (Ph. Ind. 3: 627). In the Field collection from Baghdad, No. 28A, this drug occurs under the name of "Lihayat as-shāyib." Some of the Parmelias are used as a dye. They are gray lichens, in broken pieces, having emollient and astringent properties, used in a bath or as a poultice.

Rosa damascena Mill. (Rosaceae)

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گل سرخ

Gul-i-surkh, "red flower" (Teh.); Ward (Ar.); flowers of red rose.

Field 42A; W.H.M.M. 150763.

The rose of Damascus is largely cultivated in western Asia. In Turkey, Bulgaria, and the south of France this species yields attar of rose and is the flower from which the official rose water is prepared.

The petals are slightly astringent, and are used chiefly as an agreeable astringent or as a coloring agent. "Gulanjabin," of rose

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[1] [Ricinus communis --ANALYST]

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"Gulanjabin," of rose

petals mixed with honey, is a confection sold in Eastern bazaars. "Gulkhand" is a conserve made from equal parts of rose petals and white sugar beaten together.—Rose petals are added to curry as a flavoring (H.F.).

Rosa foetida Herm. (Rosaceae)

گل زرد

Gul-i-zard, "yellow flower" (Teh.); Gole zarde (Schl.).

A. Olivier ("Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte et la Perse," Paris, 1807); Boiss. 2: 671.

Field 154; W.H.M.M. 150823; K.B. 336.

• [247]

The Persian yellow rose is a shrub cultivated in gardens. This is the yellow Austrian briar in a wild state, ranging from the Crimea and Asia Minor through Iran to Turkestan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab to eastern Tibet. Aitchison calls it Gul-i-raman-zeba, "lovely flower" of the Hari Rud Valley. Dried rose petals, obtained chiefly from Iran, are sold in the bazaars in India and are prescribed for colic and diarrhea.

Rosa hemisphaerica Herm. (Rosaceae)

دماوره

Damaverah (Ham.); Dalik, Ward (Ar.); the hips.

Ph. Ind. 1: 574; Boiss. 2: 672; Post.

K.B. 336.

This rose occurs in Iran and Afghanistan and, according to Post, is cultivated extensively in Syria.

The drug consists of the hips of the plant. They are nearly globular, broader than long, from 10 by 7 mm. to 13 by 8 mm., crowned with the remains of sepals, red, wrinkled, and covered with short protuberances. Within are several light brown, hard, smooth seeds, 4 mm. long, mixed with silky hairs. The fruits are hot, dry, and astringent, and are given locally for stomach complaints.

Rubia Cordifolia L. and **R. tinctorium** L. (Rubiaceae)

روناس

Rūnās, Rūniyās (Teh., Isf.); Rounace (Schl.); Fuwwah (Ar.); Manjit (Hind.); madder root.

Ait.; Boiss. 3: 17; Post 224; Schl.; Ph. Ind.

Field 6 (Isf.); 39; 109 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150726; K.B. 336.

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Ait.; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 2: 459; Fl. Br. Ind. 4: 90. 824*

W.H.M.M. 150816; K.B. 339. 278*

Nux vomica or Kuchula seeds are frequently referred to in ancient Persian works. In the "Makhzan el Adwiya" they are said to have been used from very early times for paralysis. Called Azaraki by Indian Mohammedans, they are given for debility. The seeds are imported from India, and are known throughout Iran as a poison. Aitchison says, "The seed of the nux vomica is imported freely into these parts (northeast of Iran) as a valuable tonic, but it is chiefly employed by the nomad tribes for poisoning wolves and dogs, these animals frequently proving destructive to their flocks." [224]

Tagetes erecta L. (Compositae)

گل جعفری

Gul-i-ja'fari (Teh.); Ja'fari (Iraq); Gul gaindo (Bal.); Gul-jaferi (Hind.); Rojia (Port.); African marigold.

Field 86.

Both the African marigold and the French marigold (*T. patula* L.) are cultivated in flower gardens for their orange-yellow blossoms and scented foliage. They were probably introduced into India by the Portuguese. The flowers are often worn as garlands during religious festivals. Sold in the bazaars in India and Iran, the dried flower heads are said to purify the blood. [247]

Tamarindus indica L. (Leguminosae)

تخم تمر

Tukhm-i-tamr (Teh.); Baz-i-tamar-hindi (Ar.); seeds of the tamarind.

Field 262.

The seeds of the Indian tamarind tree are dark brown, shining, flattened, of an irregular outline, containing ivory-white cotyledons. Size is made from the seeds, and it appears that this preparation is used in Tehran as a plaster for boils (see "Tamarind Seed" by D. Hooper, *Agricultural Ledger*, No. 2, 1907).

Tamarix gallica L. var. mannifera Ehrenb. (Tamaricaceae) 824* 263

گز خونسار

Gaz-i-khūnsār, Gaz-alafi, Gaz-anjabin, "tamarisk honey" (Teh.); Gaz-i-shakar, "tamarisk sugar"; tamarisk manna.

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I-I The Merian gole of the "Terminologie is referred to

824* *Salvia officinalis* L., but according to Gilliat-Smith, this plant,
278* although cultivated in gardens in Tabriz, has no local name and is
• 247 not used by the natives.

Boiss. 4: 821; I.H.B.; Ph. Ind. 3: 125.

Field 130; W.H.M.M. 150799; K.B. 341.

This plant is the poley germander or polion of the Greeks. The drug consists of the small, woolly flowers, mixed with some stalks and leaves. It has the fragrance of thyme, and is given as an infusion for internal disorders—to relieve pains during pregnancy (H.F.). In Baluchistan *T. Stocksianum* Boiss. is called Kalpora, and is a remedy for fever.

824* **Thea sinensis L. (Theaceae)**

272 چای سبز

245 Chā'ī sabz (Teh.); Chā (Hind.); green tea leaves.

W.H.M.M. 150820.

A sample of prepared green tea. Tea is imported in immense quantities, chiefly from southern Iran and India. Iranis are very fond of this beverage; prepared tea is sold in nearly every bazaar.

According to Laufer (pp. 553–554) "in Mongol, Turkish, Persian, Indian, Portuguese, neo-Greek, and Russian we equally find the word *čai*, based on North Chinese *c'a*. The Tibetans retain the Chinese word in the ancient form *ja* (*dža*)."

824* **Thymus Serpyllum L. var. Kotschyanus Boiss. (Labiatae)**

278* کوشان شیرازی

Jōshan Shīrāzī (Teh.); Zatār (Syr., Iraq); Seetere (Schl.); Djūshā (Pers.); the herb.

Ait.; Boiss. 4: 556; Post; Schl.; Fl. Br. Ind. 4: 649; Ph. Ind. 3: 114.

Field 75A; K.B. 341.

This variety of thyme is a plant of Iran and Kurdistan. The leaves are rounded, cuneate, ovate to lanceolate, with prominent nerves below. The leaves are fragrant, and resemble those of *Zataria multiflora* Boiss., a plant which also has the name of Zatar. Post applies the name Zatar to all plants of the genus *Thymus*. Boissier, on the other hand, refers Zatar to *Origanum Maru* L., Zatar farisi to *T. capitatus* L., and Zaeteran to *T. decussatis* Boiss. It would thus appear that Zatar and Jōshan Shīrāzī are similar drugs, characterized by a thyme-like aroma. The leaves are carminative.